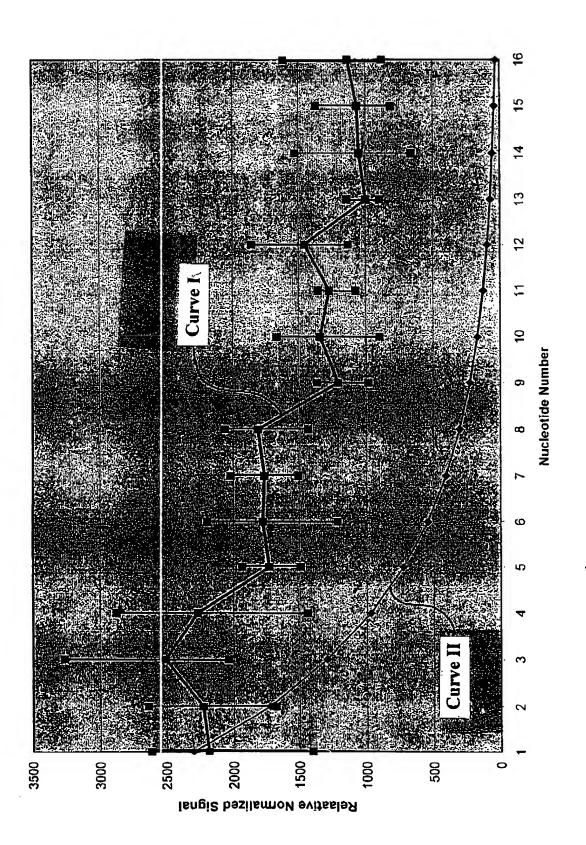
## Exhibit B

Normalized Signal vs. Nucleotide Number



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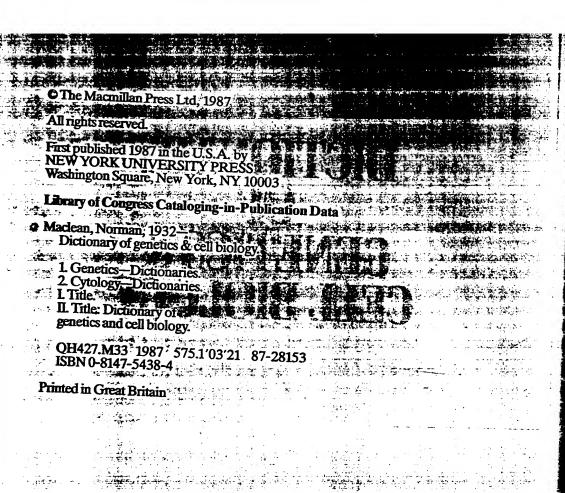
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Norman Maclean



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS
Washington Square, New York



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Preface un tun aud history Notes on use
Appendix 1. Common names a latin names of some key orga in cell biology and genetics. Appendix 2. Chromosome num various species. Appendix 3. DNA content of h

Appendix 4. The greek alphabe

Appendix 5. Classification of liv Dictionary

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rtain biochemical which may be partic process of activafrom the fact of stics of most active are in an open tin and therefore... gradative enzymes. they have highly ated with them; (3) ylated, if at all; (4) so associated with or A24 protein. 👵

រស់នេះ ជាដែល សេខសា elopment.:of an . 3 he host's immune on of, or natural; and often resulting hould the antigen; ocuous form of it. ITY.

rito et tanud - Leiteze ZYME that specifie(s) and catalyses active site consists ing, regions: the nizes and binds the c site, which cataiding has occurred. of these regions are nt in the linear ght together by the ecule (see PROTEIN

STRUCTURE). The active site, whether occurring on the surface of the enzyme or buried in a cleft, occupies only about 5 percent of the total surface of the enzyme molecule. The initial binding of the substrate involves the formation of non-covalent bonds (e.g., HYDROGEN BONDS, ELECTROSTATIC BONDS. HYDROPHOBIC interactions, VAN DER WAAL'S FORCES with chemical groups at the active site. These groups may move position slightly in order to accommodate the substrate (the induced fit theory), so the active site resides in a flexible region of the protein and does not usually involve rigid structures. During catalysis COVALENT BONDS may be formed, and then broken, as part of the reaction mechanism. Catalysis generally involves one or more of the following: optimal spatial alignment of the substrate(s) on the enzyme surface: distortion of bond angles and stretching of bond lengths; transfer of protons or electrons (acid/base catalysis). The chemical groups involved in catalysis include the chemically reactive side... chains of the amino acids histidine, lysine. arginine, serine threonine, tyrosine, cysteine, glutamic acid and aspartic acid, and for some enzymes as COENZYME or 

त्राप्त सम्बद्धि हर क्षेत्रकार्या व कर्म**ड** सम्बद्ध active transport. Transport of molecules against a concentration gradient across a biological membrane. This implies movement of molecules from areas of low to areas. of high concentration, the reverse of simple. DIFFUSION. Active transport commonly involves CARRIER proteins, which bind the molecule to be transported and move with it through the membrane. Energy is also required and is supplied by ATP, also implying that active transport is directional and not necessarily reversible. Important examples of active transport are the exclusion of sodium from neurones to induce a resting potential (see SODIUM PUMP) and the movement of amino acids into cells to permit protein synthesis. See also FACILITATED DIFFUSION. The state of the second se a was frakensels zoo best in di

actomyosin. Protein that is a conjugate of ACTIN and MYOSIN. The conjugate is formed

adaptation. Change in a nervous receptor with constant stimulation, such that fewer impulses per unit time are evoked by an external stimulus. Adaptation may result from changes in the membranes of receptor cells, or it may follow from changes in accessory structures associated with a sense organ. The sharp decline in sensitivity to a ... particular smell in the human is an example of adaptation. See also DESENSITIZATION

and the continuous construction of the continuous and the adaptive enzyme. Enzyme that is synthe sized only in the presence of an inducerusually a substrate molecule. Production of such enzymes involves an adaptation by the cell to a change in the external or internal environment. See also INDUCIBLE ENZYME

were the second of the second adaptive enzyme synthesis. See ENZYME INDUCTION. Sevent of the second of the secon

though apparentmental control to the adaptive evolution. Process of evolution that makes a species or population more suited to its environmental NICHE. C. MARCHE.

Andreas section to unique summing the control of th adaptive landscape. Topographical representation of two gene frequencies each plotted against average FITNESS.

adaptive value. Worth of a particular GENOTYPE: in :conferring an advantage or increased FITNESS, on an organism in a particular environment.

4.1、2011年後中的性数第一日來經過數的1.5mg。 adaptor. Short sequence of DNA used to splice together two longer DNA molecules only one of which has COHESIVE ENDS. Tive legenes, clarit is to so success on constanting

adaptor RNA. See TRANSFER RNA. 2002

A the same of the same of the same ADCC. See ANTIBODY-DEPENDENT CELLIE
LAR CYTOTOXICITY.

the same partie of an electrical parameters and a second additive factors (additive genes). Series of non-ellelic gene sequences which each affect the same phenotypic character (see PHENOTYPE): in a synergistic fashion (see

an amendan magnaphande en de la comita del la comita del la comita del la comita del la comita de la comita de la comita del la comit additive genetic variation. Component of variation (see VARIANCE) with respect to on a temporary basis during the contraction some quantitatively measurable character of striated muscle. that behaves in heredity as if determined by gene differences (see MUTATIONS) of addiacylglycerols. See GLYCERIDES. With the effect. Taken literally it implies the 

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